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CONTENTS.—*Alarmist*, 2. *Ame. and Fr.* 6. *Elec.* 9, to 14. *Let. on India Affs.* 14. *Ans.* 15. *King of Sardinia*, 17. *Book-Fair at N. York*, 17. *Meet. at Memel*, 18. *French Decrees*, 20, to 22. *Black Regts.*, 24. *Mr. Windham's Elec.*, 25. *Change in Min.* 26. *Arm. for Louisiana*, 27. *Neg. in Carolina*, 28. *Gregoire, Volney, &c.* 29.

1]

TO THE PUBLIC,

In presenting to the public this first Number of the Second Volume of the Political Register, I think it necessary to give some account of the manner in which the preceding volume will be completed. A Supplement to that volume is now in the press. This Supplement will contain about thirty articles, relating to Affairs of the Church; to Finance, Commerce, Navigation, and Colonies; to Military and Naval Concerns; to the conduct, interests, and views of Nations and of Sovereigns. These will be followed with a list of the Acts of Parliament passed during the last session, and a comprehensive view of the estimates, accounts, reports, &c. &c. laid before the Parliament. To this will be added, a complete catalogue of all the Books published in every part of the world during the last six months. After which will follow, all the Promotions and Preferments, Bankrupts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the United Kingdom, alphabetically arranged. A view of the Price of Stocks and of Bread for the half year, will succeed; to which will be added the Bills of Mortality for the same period. After giving a selection of occurrences, for the half year, more full and complete than could be given in the Weekly Numbers, the Supplement will close with a general and copious Index to the Volume. There will be prefixed, for the purpose of binding up, a general Title, an Introduction, and a table of Contents, in which table the several parts of the work will be classed under appropriate heads.

In this Supplement, as well as in the body of the work, I have confined myself almost entirely to subjects belonging, either directly or indirectly, to politics or political economy, and to matters which have either arisen, or have reference to, the proceedings and events of the period for which the work professes to be a complete Register. It has not been my object to swell out a book, but to collect, in as small a compass as possible, every fact and remark, which, in my judgment, likely to be useful to my readers. The articles, which compose

[2

the Supplement, are, in great part, either perfectly original, or to be found in no other English work.

The price of the Supplement cannot be exactly stated, 'till I know how many pages it will contain.—It will be supplied, to those who take the Weekly Numbers, by the persons by whom those Numbers are supplied.—It will be published on Saturday, the last day of July.

WM. COBBETT.

THE ALARMIST. NO. 2.

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?

VIRGIL.

The fall of St. Domingo, pregnant with dangers of a most frightful aspect to Great-Britain, is nevertheless not wholly unaccompanied by beneficial effects, inasmuch as it tends to spread wider that alarm, which has continued to make its way since the treaty of Amiens, notwithstanding all the lulling opiate notions of our ministerial quacks. Englishmen begin to be roused from the golden dreams of commerce, peace, and plenty, and stand aghast at the huge spectres which having danced in masquerade before their deluded eyes, now exhibit all their native deformity, rendered ten times more hideous by the contrast. The consternation into which the ill-judged and ruinous tax upon tonnage had thrown the ship-owners, is now communicated to the West-Indians, by what is alone capable of reaching their hearts—their own private interest, and the security of their particular property. Their brethren of the East begin also to cry out for that commiseration and assistance to which their conduct so little entitles them. But it is not till the interest of each separate class of men, which compose the diversified system of this empire have been injured, that the outcry will become universal: ministers still have the manufacturers; their profits alone have not yet been injured: this class of men (without the imputation of malignity it may be affirmed) the most unworthy, because the worst af-

fectured to that government which gives them protection, has been selected by ministers with their usual judgment, to be cherished and aggrandized, at the expense of the dearest interests of the country. This exultation of the Alarmist in the success of those labours which he has long admired, and of which his zeal has lately thrust him forward as a humble partaker, the meritorious task of tearing the veil from this phantom dressed up by ministry in the shape of peace, will, he hopes, be pardoned, although foreign to the purpose of this paper, that of drawing the attention of the public to the army establishment.

A noble Lord (Castlereagh) to whose opinion considerable importance attaches, as it had evidently the approbation of Mr. Pitt, said in the course of the debate on the 15th of May, "that if France continues in peace to pursue the same system of encroachment and aggrandizement, which she has pursued between the signature of the definitive and preliminary articles, *it is impossible that peace can last.*" Mr. Addington has given such repeated proofs of his determination, to submit to Buonaparté in every thing, that much weight would not have attached to this assertion, notwithstanding the high authority from which it proceeded, had not the pressure of that debate forced from his trembling lips a solemn promise to resist all future encroachments. Now the Alarmist defies the most ingenious quibbler to devise the shadow of a reason, why our enemy (for such he still is, except in name) with all those advantages which the execution of the articles of peace throws into the scale of his power, should desist from those ambitious projects, which he boldly pursued when it was in the power of Great-Britain to renew war, with nearly the same degree of superiority, which she possessed on the cessation of hostilities. No man can be so simple as to suppose that his moderation will increase in proportion to our weakness: upon the union therefore of Switzerland or Piedmont with France, the appointment of Buonaparté to the Consulship of Holland or Tuscany, or the reoccupation of Egypt by his troops, (some of which events seem to be not very far distant) Mr. Addington must declare war, or drop the reins of government from his feeble hands. An argument on which he seemed principally to rely was the following: "supposing that peace cannot last more than two or three years, yet then it must be advantageous by enabling us to economise our resources and thereby to re-

new the war, with greater advantage than it could now be carried on." Any one will perceive by a superficial glance over the estimates for a peace establishment, how inadequate the savings of two or three years will be, to the expenses of fitting out our fleet on a renewal of war, of recruiting the army, and of wresting from France all those possessions which this disgraceful compact has placed in her hands: the sums requisite for these necessary efforts, must be raised also *en masse*, by a sudden and violent exertion, which will be much more severely felt than a regularly increasing expenditure during the whole of this truce: it must be raised also from a diminished commerce, diminished manufactures, and diminished resources of every kind; for the conviction that such must be the consequences of this treaty begins now to be pretty strongly and generally felt: but what is most to be feared is a deterioration of confidence and spirit in the people, and what has caused the ruin of half the nations of Europe, national panick and despondency, originating in the frightful consequences of misconduct in their respective governments. That part of the army establishment which seems to be most objectionable, is the cavalry: considering the immense standing army of France, it is evidently the interest of this kingdom to have a large force, fit to take the field as soon as possible, after the commencement of hostilities; now it appears that eight dragoon regiments of the line, together with all the fencible regiments, are to be wholly disbanded: the rest consisting of 20 regiments are to be kept up at the large complement of 480 men each. A few remarks shall now be offered upon a plan, which was submitted by very high authority to the contemplation of the ministry, and rejected: viz. to keep up all the regiments of the line, and the whole number of their officers, but to reduce the complement of men to a very low standard. The justice of this project is manifest: it is no injury to a private soldier, who has received a bounty to enlist, and can employ himself in his former business, to be disbanded; though an officer on half-pay finds great difficulty in sustaining the necessary appearance of a gentleman: great also is the injustice of taking his regiment (perhaps his whole subsistence), from a brave and distinguished general, such as are the commanders of some of those which are to be reduced, though for the sake of avoiding invidious distinctions no names are mentioned, while such a raw boy as Lord Paget, undistinguished by any particular

merit (except parliamentary influence) is suffered to command one of the best regiments, to which he is not entitled by military rank, and of the profits of which his fortune places him far above the want.—As to the policy. 1. The expense might be lessened. Suppose for the sake of illustration, each regiment be reduced to 240 men; a saving of nearly 3000 men and horses, which would undoubtedly more than compensate for keeping the officers of eight regiments on full instead of half-pay; and this with equal security; for, 2, the effective force would not be diminished. Every one at all conversant in military affairs, well knows how difficult it is to form a dragoon regiment, and the length of time required to make it fit to meet an enemy, when an entire new body of both officers and men are brought together: the facility of increasing a regiment so as to fit it for actual service is equally well known, where it is only requisite to fill up the ranks of each troop. Under the present circumstances, upon a war breaking out, there will, it is true, be 20 effective regiments, but whatever further number it may be found necessary to raise, will scarcely be capable of making a figure in the field for two or three years; according to the above proposal the whole 28 might be filled up and ready to meet an enemy in as many months. The consideration here introduces itself of the policy of holding out encouragement to the yeomanry to continue their services, under the idea that they may, on a sudden emergency, supply the place of regular cavalry. The encomiums on their courage and loyalty, and their utility in preserving domestic tranquillity, are perfectly just; but they are not at present wanted for this service: suffer them to retire quietly from a service which has been productive of great inconvenience to them, of which they are weary, and for which they see no present necessity, and upon a fresh war they will again step forth with renewed and refreshed spirit. The holding forth invitations to them, to extend their services beyond the original design of the establishment, will produce the same evil consequences which a similar conduct has caused with respect to the militia; it will cause the most valuable members, to withdraw themselves from a service, which they cannot continue consistently with their other duties, and with the views with which they entered into it.

The vast field for observation on our military establishment, and more particu-

larly on the yeomanry and militia, makes it necessary to postpone the continuation of these reflections to another paper. The measures here noticed strike at the very root of volunteer establishments, and threatening their total dissolution, open a very wide scope to alarm.

AMERICA.

The United States of America is of itself a most interesting object, but, when viewed in conjunction with Louisiana and the West-Indies, and with the contemplated operations of France in the western hemisphere, it must be regarded as of the very first importance by all those who endeavour to penetrate into the secrets of time. Thirty years ago England had to consult the opinions of no nation upon earth. She no longer enjoys that happy independence. By the two last disgraceful treaties of peace her situation has been completely reversed: previous to those treaties all the maritime nations looked to her to know their destiny: she was the arbiter of peace and of war: she must now look to other nations for her destiny, and learn from them whether she is to enjoy what yet remains to her. It is, therefore, of great consequence to her politicians to know, what are the opinions and inclinations of those, who have it in their power to contribute to her safety or her danger; and, we have no hesitation in saying, that there is no nation upon earth, which possesses this power to so great an extent as the United States of America, a country which, at all times, has the absolute command of ten millions of British capital, which receives nearly one-third of all our exported manufactures, and which has half as much shipping as Great-Britain herself. An hostile union between America and France, such as France is now, by our baseness, become, would, in a very short time, give us a practical demonstration of the effects of the peace of Amiens. This being our sincere opinion, we watch with no little anxiety to learn the sentiments and inclinations of the Americans with respect to England and France. By the last ships we have received papers and letters, from both of which we shall give some very interesting extracts. The following extract is taken from a paper entitled the *Palladium*, dated early in May last. It must be observed, that this paper is in the hands of the party opposed to France.

"While it is a doubt whether other nations can maintain their independence, every thing in France evinces the spirit that would invade it. No European power has so many soldiers—nor such military schools and institutions to form them to be conquerors—nor so general a taste and habit among the people for wars and conquests. In no state is the vanity of appearing terrible, more dear or more a principle of action. In no country do they bear poverty and oppression so willingly, or think it so much a glory for the nation to have a master as terrible to other sovereigns as to his own subjects. Self-love is concerned in their tyrant's victories, and Buonaparté interests the pride of every Frenchman, as much as Louis XIV. did. *Vive le grand Monarque*, was the cry an hundred years ago. Now it is *Vive le Premier Consul*. They know they have not liberty—they never had it for a day, but they know that they have something which they understand and love better—and that is the power to make all Europe tremble.

"With this form of government and such national manners and propensities, France cannot have much commerce nor any liberty, nor long tranquillity. The sword will continue to be her plough-share. She will reap where others have sown. Italy sows for her; Spain digs her mines; Holland is her banker. Like old Rome, she sits on her throne, and takes tribute.

"The exorbitant ambition of France has lately appeared in Buonaparté's electing himself chief of the Italian Republic.—This subordinate Republic was called Cisalpine, but to prepare the minor powers of Italy for subjugation, the title is changed. The Emperor of Germany, after yielding the Low Countries and his territories on the Rhine, will find Frenchmen once more near neighbours. His newly acquired dominions in the Venetian Terra Firma will be continually exposed in peace to French intrigue, and in war to the arms of the Italian Republic. It seems as if France was determined that none who escaped her yoke shall be free from the dread of it. Her ambition too in making a sort of Deputy King of Etruria, cannot fail to alarm the other powers. Formerly such great changes in the system of Europe engaged the different powers in long negotiations. Now Buonaparté in one hour frames the decree for a monarchy, and the business is no longer open to discussion.

"This king is of the family of Spain.

It is said that this splendid establishment is the bribe for the cession of Louisiana to France. Thus the United States are to take a late, but not a little, share in the danger and toils which the restless ambition of France has called the world, perhaps for several ages, to endure.

"The expedition of Leclerc to St. Domingo, shews how great this danger is.—With less than sixty ships of war, and very few, if any transports, an army of nearly thirty thousand men has been transported to that island. England would certainly have employed 400 sail of transports. This circumstance shews how little the health and comfort of the troops is an object, and how much more it is in the power of the French than of the British, to send great armies on distant expeditions. Like the Normans, their ancestors, they crowd men on ship board, as thick as sheep in a fold. Whether the destruction of the troops will be greatly lamented has been doubted by many persons. A thousand millions of French livres were promised to them on the conclusion of the war.—The climate and the sword of Toussaint will quiet a great many of these clamorous creditors. It is yet a doubt whether they will conquer the island. It will afford employment for the restless spirits in the French army. While other nations are returning to the habits of peace, it will keep Frenchmen in arms: it will also accumulate in peace, and while her fleets are free from blockade, a vast force in this quarter of the globe, where France cannot be strong in any other way. Here, as in Europe, she is planning to be terrible.—In St. Domingo and in Louisiana, she is collecting the conquerors of Italy, the restorers of Dutch and Swiss liberty, the peace-makers of Europe! Already she counts on her commanding influence over the West-Indies and the United States. Her arts have lost their power to deceive. She now provides substitutes, her troops.

"It is another singular proof of the devotedness of all Frenchmen to the affairs of war, that this mighty expedition has been proposed, and got in operation without money. A moneyless fleet and army arrive at Cape François. Hunger, that will break through stone walls, will not stop for walls of paper. Disregarding treaties, they seize and strip American vessels, consume their beef and pork, and detain or imprison their crews. More vessels arrive, and are plundered. This supply failing, Mr. Pichon talks of a loan of a million of dollars, and



the grand fleet is expected in the Chesapeake. Ship's guns are well known negotiators. Just as the moment when a refusal was expected, and it was foreseen would not be taken, the news of a probable rupture of the peace with England, hurries the fleet back to France for a safe place in Brestwaters.—Thus the embarrassments of our government, and the violation of our rights are postponed for a season.

“As France can have no object in the war, as she wants peace to prepare Europe for her chains, as she intends to recruit her marine, her trade and her manufactures, as she has already begun her system of monopoly in commerce, and forced the Spaniards to forbid British manufactures, it is probable she will yield every point to the Marquis Cornwallis, and England and Europe will be permitted to suffer two or three years of peace, without honour or safety, or relaxation of exertion and expense. France will probably undergo new revolutions, and humbled Europe will have more wars. America will continue to grow richer in commerce, and weaker in arms. Her soldiers are disbanded—her ships worm-eaten—her revenues abolished—her government chasing popularity, and pursued by contempt.”

ELECTIONS.

It is not our intention to fill the columns of this work with accounts of the debates and battles which the contested elections may give rise to; but there are certain circumstances relative to the elections in London and Westminster, which we think it proper to put on record.

CITY OF LONDON.

A common hall was held in the city on Monday, July 5, at which the following resolutions were passed:—“*Resolved*, That representatives in parliament being elected, not for their own private advantage or emolument, but to guard and maintain the rights, liberties, and property of those who elect them, it is therefore their bounden duty not to set up their own opinion and interest in opposition to the opinion and interest of their constituents, but upon all occasions to obey their instructions.—*Resolved*, That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity, to select such candidates, whose abilities and independence will afford us the best security against the recurrence of those evils which have

arisen for want of a due circumspection in the delegation of this most sacred trust, and upon the right exercise of which so essentially depends the happiness of the people.—*Resolved*, That the respective candidates be required unequivocally to declare their readiness, at all times, to obey the instructions of their constituents in common hall assembled, or to resign their trust.”

On the 6th of July, the common hall being assembled for the purpose of proceeding to the election, Sir *Watkin Lewes* came forward, and said, that, when he had the honour to be one of the members for the city, he had always received the instructions of the livery with pleasure, and implicitly obeyed them, their sentiments had ever been congenial with his own; but had it been otherwise, he should have reckoned himself bound to sacrifice his individual opinion. He was not sent to parliament to represent himself, but his fellow-citizens.—Mr. *Alderman Curtis* presented himself, but for some minutes nothing was to be heard but hisses and groans. Order being at last restored, he observed, that he appeared there as an old servant, to render an account of his stewardship. This he considered the bounden duty of every one who had received the favours which the livery had conferred upon him. He then re-stated his opinions at some length about instructions. In all local matters he would obey them, but upon every public question he must judge for himself (*loud disapprobation*). He was firmly attached to the constitution; and how could it be otherwise? He had risen from indigence and obscurity, and was now possessed of an ample fortune; which, whatever might be insinuated, he had made fairly and honourably. He appealed to his past conduct; as the livery approved of that, they would choose or reject him. Hissing succeeded, but it is hard to say whether it was meant for the worthy alderman, or for Sir *J. W. Anderson*, who succeeded him. He resigned, he said, the important trust of a representative unsullied as when it was put into his hands. He concluded by affirming, that if he should be again chosen, it should be his grand object to testify his gratitude for the distinguished honour.—Mr. *Alderman Combe* appeared, and the hall rung with applause. Upon that point, of obedience to instructions, he observed, his principles and his practice had ever been the same. Upon the contrary supposition, it was of no consequence whether the city of London had four representatives, forty, or none at all. He had done his best to approve himself a faithful servant, and

he fondly hoped they would again take him into their service, and rely with confidence on his zeal and fidelity.—Mr. *Alderman Price* next came forward, and said, he was devoted to our glorious constitution, to the best of Kings, and to the city of London. If he was chosen, he should be found as active, and zealous, and upright, as any man that ever sat in the house of commons.—Mr. *Travers* next came forward, amid the plaudits of the hall, and observed, that without his concurrence he had been nominated as one of the candidates. If the other candidates would agree to sign the resolutions passed yesterday, he would resign his own pretensions, and give them his vote. Nevertheless, he considered it to be the duty of every honest man, and of every good citizen, to obey the call of the people. He then put it to the three old members, and Mr. *Alderman Price*, whether they would sign.—Mr. *Alderman Curtis* said, he had too great a regard for his own independence, and that of the city of London.—Sir *J. W. Anderson* asked, how in that case he could go to deliberate?—Mr. *Alderman Combe* observed, that he considered the ceremony as nugatory. However, he was ready to go through it; and he signed the declaration.—Mr. *Alderman Price* affirmed, that by setting his hand to this paper he would deprive the city of London of the most valuable part of the constitution.—Sir *Watkin Lewes*, after a violent speech against those whose boasted independence seemed only to be considering themselves independent of their constituents, subscribed the declaration, that he would either obey the instructions of the livery or resign his trust.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

On the 6th of July the nomination took place for the city of Westminster. The candidates, *Lord Gardner*, *Hon. C. J. Fox*, and *Mr. John Graham*, an auctioneer. Mr. Fox addressed the people as follows:—Gentlemen, Having had the honour for nearly twenty-two years of being one of your representatives in parliament, I now again appear before you to solicit your votes in my favour on the present occasion. This request I should not have made, if I had not been informed by some of the most respectable constituents, that my doing so would, at the present moment, contribute to the peace and independence of the city of Westminster. Such a request, from such constituents, was not to be resisted. It was impossible for me to hesitate in complying with their wishes so expressed, without

proving myself, what I hope I never shall prove myself, the most ungrateful of mankind.—(Loud applause.) After the length of time which has elapsed since our connection was first formed, to speak, gentlemen, of my principles would be trifling with you. My principles are the principles of the constitution of Great Britain; the principles of the constitution as they have ever been understood by the most enlightened patriots. They may be expressed, gentlemen, in a very few words. They are, that in theory the sovereignty originates from the people, and that all the practical branches of the constituted authorities ought never to forget the sovereign under whom they hold. (Loud applause). We have been too long connected to render it necessary for me to point out in what manner I have been guided by these principles in every part of my public life. I know, gentlemen, it has been asked, why then have I not been regular and diligent in my attendance in parliament? To this I have to say, that, after thirty years of busy public life, and in a case where honesty of intention is undoubted, (for I trust that betwixt me and the electors of Westminster there never can be a doubt of the honesty of my intentions), in such a case, gentlemen, I say, where uprightness of intention is not in the smallest degree in doubt, I do not think that it is asking too much, to request that I may be allowed to act on my best judgment. This judgment I have exercised, and this decision I have followed.

The rest of his speech consisted of a wish that they would elect Admiral Gardner along with him, and a promise, that if things took a more favourable turn, he would attend his duty in parliament*.

* Mr. Fox's advertisement is worth preserving.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

Gentlemen, Having for some years utterly despaired of rendering any useful service to you, or to the country, by regular attendance in the house of commons, I should not have presumed, upon the present occasion, to offer myself to represent you in parliament, if I were not informed by many respectable persons among you, that by so doing I shall best consult the peace and independence of constituents, to whom I am under greater obligations than any other man ever owed to persons in a similar relation.

In consequence of this information, and in compliance with the desire with which it was accompanied, I once more offer myself as a candidate for your favour, and request the honour of your votes and support on the ensuing election.

At the same time it is fair to state, that I see not the smallest reason to expect that the character of the next parliament will be at all different from that of

Lord Gardner then addressed the meeting in a short speech, in which he thanked the electors for their past kindness, and hoped that no part of his conduct had been such as to induce them to withdraw their support. It was true, that since his last election he had been prevented from attending his duty in parliament. When it was considered, however, that he had been employed in the service of his country, he hoped his constituents would not consider his absence from parliament as any ground of objection to his now receiving their support.

the last, and that if I find myself in like circumstances, my conduct will be the same.

To expatiate upon those measures of the late House of Commons, which have fixed in me so ill an opinion of public affairs, or even to point them out one by one, would far exceed the necessary limits of an address of this nature; suffice it to say, that according to the judgment which I formed of that Assembly, the principles of national policy, liberty, humanity and justice were with them as nothing—the will and pleasure of the Court every thing. No tax, however unjust in its principle, or tyrannical in its execution, did they ever refuse. No inquiry, however disastrous or disgraceful the occasion, unless called for by the ministers themselves, did they ever institute. No proposed suspension or surrender of the liberty of the subject seemed to cause among them the slightest hesitation; and if it happened that, in consequence of such measures, the liberty, character, and mean of livelihood of individuals were sacrificed to the alledged exigencies of government, not compensation to the sufferers, but indemnity to those who inflicted the suffering, was the first object of their concern. Private misery excited no compassion; torture itself raised no indignation.

That our general situation is much improved by the peace, I was among the first to admit, and the disposition manifested by the First Consul and government of France, to preserve the good understanding between the two nations, a disposition which, I own, appears to be met with a correspondent desire on the part of our present ministers, has every day more confirmed me in my opinion. But it is not to the late parliament that we are in any degree indebted for that blessing. If the King's servants had peremptorily refused that very peace which has spread such universal joy through every part of country—if they had rejected those very terms which have been approved by a majority almost unexampled (on such an occasion) in the annals of parliament, is it a calumny upon the late House of Commons to say, that the conduct of the ministry would, in that case, have been equally sanctioned by their decided approbation?

When, therefore, my motives are considered, I trust, that even such among you as may have disapproved of my abstaining from a regular attendance in parliament, will not, at least very severely condemn me; and, if I feel any anxiety for your suffrages upon the present occasion, it is not for the sake of sitting in parliament, but as a proof that the city of Westminster continues to me that kindness and esteem which it has been the object of my life to deserve, and my happiness so long to have enjoyed.

I am, gentlemen, your most obliged and obedient humble servant,
St. Anne's Hill, July 1. Charles James Fox.

Mr. Graham, said that, if, through the favour of the electors, he should have the high honour of being the object of their choice, words would be wanting to express his feelings, or, to use his own emphatic phrase, "his life would speak his gratitude." He felt himself, he said, in that situation, that he was obliged to borrow an observation of Mr. Sheridan, and to say, that "never were words so much wanting as at the present moment." He had with him, however, a paper, which, with the permission of the electors, he would read to them, as the declaration of his parliamentary principles. To shew them how much he valued it, he secured it in a place nearest to his heart.—At first the meeting very naturally took this for an elegant figure of speech; but Mr. Graham soon convinced them that his words were to be literally understood. For, to the no small entertainment of all present, he proceeded to unbutton his waistcoat, &c. and from his bosom he drew out the paper containing his parliamentary creed, which our readers will certainly excuse us for not inserting here.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Although the note from me, which appeared in the Register of last Saturday,* was by no means intended for publication, I perhaps have no right, and certainly very little disposition, to complain of its insertion. Neither should I advert to your reply, if I did not feel myself called upon *most positively* to assure you that not one syllable of the Letter to the Proprietors of India Stock, was written or dictated by Mr. Dundas.

Permit me, however, just to add the assurance of my regret, that I should have appeared (certainly without any intention) to trespass upon your exclusive claim to *rudeness*.

In your Introduction to your Extracts from the third Report of the Special Committee, you charge Mr. Dundas upon *ex-parte* evidence, and in a case you could understand but very imperfectly, with *mistakes, mis-statements and pertinacity*. This charge, and the general tenor of your observations respecting that statesman, lead some one to infer, that you are not impartial towards him. This you are told in a note intended for your own use only; and in a public reply, you first suppose Mr.

* Vide Vol. I. p. 750 and 751.

Dundas to be himself the author of this note, and then, after asking him what possible reason he could have to suppose you were not impartial, you tax him with *insolence*, because (how unnatural!) he dares to doubt whether, instead of his being pertinacious and mistaken, you are not prejudiced and splenetic.

I shall wait with impatience for your Observations upon the Facts and Calculations contained in my Letter, but until it shall be proved to me that they are false and incorrect, and that the Comparisons and Statements of the third Report, are fair in principle and liable to no objection, as far as figures are concerned, which ought not in common candour to be ascribed to ignorance or inattention, I shall continue to assert what I think I have proved in that letter, that the authors of that Report have been guilty of a violation of truth, and a breach of their trust in their public capacity, as guardians of the interest, credit, and character of the East-India Company.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
The Author of a Letter, &c.

ANSWER.

Sir,

As you are yourself in doubt whether or not you have a right to complain of the publication of your former note, I should spare myself the trouble of any remark on that point, did you not, in a subsequent part of your present communication, appear anxious to infer that some degree of unfairness ought to be attached to the act of giving publicity to a note intended for private perusal only. I am, indeed, well aware, that you never intended that note to be read by any one but myself, and that you were much mortified when you saw it in print; but, Sir, it would be a great and most dangerous innovation in the laws of the press, were the editor of any work to be restrained from publishing what is communicated to him *anonymously*. If such a practice were to prevail, there would be no means of detecting falsehood, or of rebutting slander. When a writing is communicated without a name, there can be no breach of confidence in publishing it, because there is no confidence placed in the person to whom it is communicated. The author of an anonymous book has, in that character alone, a sufficient advantage over his adversary, without being permitted to make use of private letters in support of

his public attack. Your attempt to prejudice me, and, through me, my readers, against the author of the third Report, was ungenerous and clandestine in the extreme. Not to publish your note would have rendered me, in some measure, your accomplice, a situation in which I was by no means desirous to stand.

As to your "*most positive*" assurance, that "not one syllable of the Letter to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, was written or dictated by Mr. Dundas," it will, perhaps, have more weight with me when I know your name and your character, and when I see, in the True Briton, an unequivocal contradiction of the paragraph, which I quoted from that paper. Mr. Dundas might not *write* one syllable of the letter; in the strict sense of the word, he might not *dictate* a syllable of it; but, Sir, I imagine, you will find it very difficult to persuade any person at all acquainted with the subject, that the pamphlet was not written and published under his direction, and that he did not furnish the materials, of which it is composed. To condescend to use such a subterfuge, for the purpose of extolling his own virtues and talents, (which is done in the letter with a most liberal hand) is not very consistent with the character of a "great and enlightened statesman;" and to have recourse to it for the sake of vilifying a committee of most respectable gentlemen, who have affixed their names to the statements which they have given, merits a species of chastisement not in the power of words to inflict.

Your apology for trespassing on what you have the goodness to term my "*exclusive claim to rudeness*" is very handsome, but comes rather too late; for, if I ever had any exclusive claim of that sort, it was most furiously invaded by those who accused the East-India Directors of *falsehood and treachery*, who styled Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham *conspirators for place*, and who have not unfrequently boasted of *bullying the King*. For such persons to apologize for the *appearance* of rudeness, argues a superabundance of affectation, or a miraculous reformation of manners.

While I would fain attribute your apology to the latter cause, I perceive with regret, that, so far from retracting your charges against the East-India Directors, you repeat them with additional hardihood. On this point, therefore, I have nothing to say, except that, in the Supplement to Vol. I. I shall endeavour to fulfil the pro-

mise, made to you and the Public in my last letter.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble

and most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Pall-Mall, July 5, 1802.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Rome, May 25.—The King of Sardinia arrived here on the 22d instant, with his whole suite, escorted by a detachment of pontifical dragoons. He alighted at the Palace Colonna, where every preparation had been made to receive him, and where a guard of honour attended, with colours flying, and drums beating. Next day his Majesty repaired to the Quirinal Palace, where the whole secret chamber were assembled, and where he was received by his Holiness with every demonstration of the tenderest friendship. The day after, his Holiness returned the visit to his Majesty. Scarcely had the Holy Father alighted from his carriage, when his Majesty attempted to kiss his feet, but his Holiness raised him up, and hastened with him into his apartment, where he had a long conversation with his Majesty.

Petersburgh, June 2.—During the absence of his Imperial Majesty, his august spouse will reside at Pawlowsky, with the Empress Mother; but the Grand Duke Constantine remains here. This Prince and Count Nicholas Soltikow have the direction of the Council during the absence of our Monarch. It is thought his Majesty will return in six weeks.

United States of America.—Philadelphia, June 6.—Under this date we have received letters and papers, from which we learn, that the negroes in North Carolina had made an attempt at an insurrection, but had failed; that nine of them had been tried, condemned, and hanged; and that thirty-five of the minor criminals had been whipped and cropped, that is, had had their ears cut off. At New York, there had been held (for the first time in the United States) a Book-fair, resembling that of Leipzig in Germany. This fair was held on the first of June last, and brought together a vast rabble of booksellers and printers.—The widow of General Washington died about the first of May last.

Guadaloupe.—The American papers contain some accounts respecting this island,

which appear to contradict the official dispatches, which have been received in France. They state, upon the authority of an American captain, that the town of Basseterre had been burnt, and that the houses on the plantations were in flames. This wants confirmation.

Genoa, June 9.—We learn from good authority, that the First Consul has appointed Citizen Cattaneo, the present Minister of our Republic at Milan, the First Magistrate of our future Definitive Government, with the title of Doge. This Citizen is generally esteemed, and was one of the Members of the Provisory Government appointed by Buonaparté in 1797.

Vienna, June 9.—On its being notified to our Court by the French Ambassador Champigny, that the First Consul Buonaparté would be immediately elected Consul for life, his Imperial Majesty instructed his Ambassador to the French Republic, the Count de Cobenzel, to congratulate beforehand the First Consul, and to declare to him, that this important event would be so much the more agreeable to his Majesty, as he was persuaded it would have a great influence over the duration of the general peace.

June 12.—We have the pleasure to announce that his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles is better, and that there is ground for hoping that his health will be re-established in a short time.

Berlin, June 15.—We have received the intelligence of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Memel. The details of the entrance of their Prussian Majesties into Memel have been read here with much attention. The greater part of the royal suite arrived there before their Majesties, who on the 9th, at five in the evening, arrived in their carriage along the Haff de Courland, opposite the town. They had expressed a wish not to be received in state, but after they had alighted and taken a moment's rest in a tent, they were conducted to a superb barque prepared for their reception. As soon as they entered it, the ships of all nations fired a general salute; and when they put off from the shore a great number of other barques joined them. During the passage, and amidst the firing of cannon, a boat superbly decorated advanced with twelve beautiful girls of Lithuania in it, dressed in the different costumes of the country; they presented the queen with all sorts of works, and sung

stanzas in honour of her. When their Majesties arrived in the city, they were received by the principal civil and military officers and all the clergy.

Hague, June 16.—The Government is distributing to several persons allotments of land on the coast of Guinea, on condition that they shall clear and cultivate them, and pay annually to the state a trifling ground rent, proportioned to the tract they may occupy. The same measure will be adopted with respect to the colony of the Cape; and there is not the least doubt that Germany will furnish a sufficient number of adventurers to people those fertile countries, the productions of which must so abundantly reward the labours of the cultivator.

June 19.—The Government has placed its seal upon those presses from whence issued numerous libels against many eminent functionaries of the Republic, and against different foreign powers.

Berne, June 19.—Although the constitution has not been accepted throughout the whole of Helvetia, the Little Council have already proceeded to take measures as if they were sure of its being adopted. It has decreed, that the new senate shall speedily assemble; the members are to assemble at Berne on the 20th of this month. Notwithstanding this, there exists an opposition, which, although it certainly forms the minority of Helvetia, yet has sufficient energy to throw considerable obstacles in the way of the new constitution. The small Cantons, which are the cradle of Helvetian liberty, still preserve that spirit of independence which distinguished the character of the companions of William Tell. They have rejected the new constitution. The Cantons of Schwiz, Uri, and Unterwalden, have unanimously voted against it. In Glaris and Appenzel, there was a great majority against the constitution, and there is some reason to apprehend that this spirit of opposition will extend itself to the other Cantons of Switzerland.

June 21.—The results of the votes of eight Cantons, on the subject of the constitution is, that 138,485 have accepted it, 40,236 having inscribed their acceptance, and 98,249 having tacitly accepted it, and 18,903 have rejected it. In the Canton of Argau, there were 6,336 written acceptations, 6,412 tacit acceptations, and 1,793 have rejected it.

Paris, June 25.—The Consuls of the Re-

public, on the report of the Minister of the Interior, made the following decree:

Art. I. There shall be established an *entrepôt* for foreign merchandize in the port of Marseilles.

II. The *entrepôt* shall be for all kinds of goods and articles, the entry of which is or shall be prohibited, as well as for those which do or shall require a certificate of the place of their manufacture, and 2dly for the following articles.

Manufactured goods of every description, (different kinds of soap are to be comprized in this denomination,) leaf tobacco, salt fish, wines, brandies, *liqueurs*, oils, sugars, coffee, indigo, cocoa, and all other articles of colonial produce coming from foreign countries.

The magazines shall be prepared for commerce, and locked with two keys, one of which shall remain in the hands of the commissioners of the customs.

III. Merchants who shall offer soap for exportation, and who shall shew that they have paid upon oils imported within the year the established rates of duties, shall have a drawback of three-fourths of the said duties in the proportion of the quantity of oils entering into the composition of the soap to be exported.

IV. The *entrepôt* shall be opened on the requisition of the merchants for every species of merchandize and goods not specified in the second article.

V. The merchandize and goods destined for the real or nominal (*factif*) *entrepôt*, shall, after verification, be entered in two registers kept by the receiver of the customs.

The persons consigning the goods shall lodge in the hands of this receiver a bond properly secured to report those articles in the course of the year or to pay the duties.

VI. The duration of the real *entrepôt* shall not be more than two years. The goods and articles, whose entry is or shall be prohibited, may be re-exported without this delay. Goods and articles, whose entry is allowed, are to be subject to similar conditions, or shall pay the duties.

VII. Vessels arriving in the Port of Marseilles, laden wholly or in part with prohibited articles, shall not approach the shore, except at that place which the Director of the Customs shall point out, and where the landing of the goods may be effected.

Prohibited goods and articles which shall be taken out of the *entrepôt* for re-exportation shall be embarked with the same regulations as to place, and the ships on board of which they are to be stowed, shall not move from this place, but for the purpose of sailing from the harbour.

VIII. The laws and regulations relative to the customs, shall continue to be executed in the Port of Marseilles on their present footing, except so far as the present decree is concerned.

IX. The ministers of the interior and finances are charged as far as it depends on them with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) *Bonaparté*, First Consul.
H. B. Maret, Secretary of State.

June 26.—The Consuls of the Republic decreed on the 10th of June:

Art. I. There shall be given standards to all the demi-brigades of light infantry.

II. A deputation from each demi-brigade of light infantry, composed of the Chief of Brigade, the First Captain, the First Lieutenant, the First Sub-Lieute-

nant, a Serjeant-Major, a Serjeant, four Corporals, one Soldier per Company, and of the Standard bearer, shall repair to Paris to receive them at the Parade on the 14th of July.

(Signed) *Buonaparte*, First Consul.

Three auxiliary companies are to be formed, each composed of 100 negroes of those who are in France, commanded each by three officers, one of the Isles of Hieres, the other at the Isle of Oleron, and the other at the Isle of Aix.

Auguste Dupaty, one of the sons of the ancient President, is one of the victims that perished during the late troubles of St. Domingo. This young man, interesting from the qualities both of his head and heart, was massacred in Cape Town, with circumstances that add to the horror of the crimes of his assassins. After having exhausted all the refinements of barbarity upon his body, they dragged his bleeding form under the eyes of his wife, whom they forced to embrace him, two hours after his death.

On the 24th June, the Chief Consul visited the national manufacture of porcelain at Sevres. He inspected with the utmost minuteness and the liveliest interest, during the course of an hour, this magnificent establishment, which has given birth to an art in France which no other nation is able to rival.

In an address to the First Consul, the merchants of Lyons unite with the rest of the commercial interest throughout the country, in demanding that the trade to India should be laid open, and that no privileged companies may be re-established. "The creation of privileged companies, say they, not only violates the principle, but necessarily compromises the prosperity of commerce. The experience of ages has proved that all privileged companies are ruinous. England itself would not have derived greater benefit from them, if she had not united to the advantages of her commerce, those that resulted from her sovereignty. Never were the French companies so valuable or important as those which were established in the East, from the year 1773 to 1779, by individual speculators. In all cases it is observable that privileged bodies abuse their monopoly in promoting their own interests, without any consideration to those of France. Exclusive privileges would, above all, be disastrous to the manufactures of Lyons, for it is admitted that individuals have the means of introducing a greater quantity of our manufactures, such as gold wire, hats,

cloths, &c. than any company can possess. It is no less evident that individuals could, more effectually than any company, import into France those productions of India which are necessary for our manufactures."

June 27.—The following circular, of this date, was written to the several Prefects by the Minister of the Interior.

Fête of the Anniversary of the 14th July.

It is the desire of the Government, that Morals and Virtue shall be particularly honoured at the fête, and receive public recompense.

At Paris, in each of the twelve Municipalities, there shall be celebrated, on the day of the 14th of July, the marriage of a young maiden with a young man, chosen from amongst those who are distinguished for traits of courage.

The same ceremony shall take place at the chief place of every district, on the 23d of September next.

The Prefects and Sub-Prefects shall concert with the respective Municipalities, respecting the dower of the young women, and shall draw up the form of the ceremonies which shall take place on the occasion of these marriages.

At Paris, on the evening of the 14th of July, there will be a grand concert on the terrace of the Thuilleries. The Palace of Government will be illuminated, as well as the gardens of the Thuilleries, and the Palace la Concorde.

The Minister of the Interior,
Chaptal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 15th of June, state, that our troops had delivered up to France Porto Ferrajo, and the whole of the Isle of Elba. They also evacuated Mahon on the 27th of May.

Thirteen new ships are to be launched this year for the service of the Honourable East-India Company, viz. seven of 1200 tons, and six of 800 tons, comprizing, in the aggregate, 13,250 tons.

The Committee appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to examine the models which have been formed for the monuments to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, in consequence of addresses to his Majesty from the House of Commons, consists of the following persons. The Right Hon. Charles Long, Sir George Beaumont, R. P. Knight, Esq. J. Townley, Esq. H. Banks, Esq. W.

Locke, Esq. and R. P. Carew, Esq. They have allotted the execution of the monuments to the under-mentioned artists:

Mr. Flaxman, the Monument of Earl Howe.
Mr. Westmacott Sir. R. Abercromby.
Mr. Banks Capt. Westcott.
Mr. Rossi Capts. Moss & Riou.

The two former are to receive 6000 guineas for each of the monuments of the Commanders in Chief; the latter 4000 guineas for each of the others.

On Saturday morning, the 3d instant, Quarter-Master Young, of the third regiment of Guards, was dismissed from his Majesty's service, for embezzling Government stores. He was brought on the Parade at the Horse Guards, his sword broke over his head, his sash cut to pieces, and drummed out of the regiment.

His Majesty's ship *Mermaid* sailed from Gibraltar the 15th of June, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex on board for Lisbon.

All passports granted by our ministers for France are in French. The reason, perhaps, is, that the officers, particularly in the provinces to whom passports must be submitted, do not understand English.

The *Saturn*, of 74 guns, arrived on Tuesday night at Plymouth, from Martinique, with the body of Rear-Admiral Totty, who, we are sorry to say, died of the yellow fever on the 2d of last month. He was taken ill at Martinique and sailed from thence on a cruize, in hopes of recovering from the disorder, but finding its violence increase the ship bore away for England on the 24th of May. The Admiral died nine days afterwards.

Admiral Lord Keith arrived at Saint Helen's on Saturday evening, in the *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns, Captain Searle. She sailed from Gibraltar on the 20th of June, at which time his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was in good health.—The *Foudroyant* left in Gibraltar Bay the *Dragon*, *Superb*, *Europa*, and *Thetis*; the two latter were bound to England with a battalion of the 40th, and a detachment of the 79th regiment. The *Genereux*, with troops from Minorca, for England, was going into Gibraltar, when the *Foudroyant* sailed: she has brought home a detachment of limited service men, from the 5th regiment.

From the *London Gazette*.—*Windsor*, July 6, 1802.—Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses set out from hence at seven o'clock on the evening of Friday last, the 2d instant, and arrived at

Weymouth the following evening in perfect health.

At Bridgewater Fair on Thursday, the 1st instant, the quantity of cheese produced was very small, and mostly of the inferior kinds, and as there were many buyers, the prices kept up: best cheese fetched from 63s. to 70s.; middling 42s. to 56s.; inferior 35s. to 40s.; bacon 10d. per lb. per fitch. The shew of cattle was tolerably large, and met with a brisk sale, particularly those in good condition; as did sheep and pigs. Good horses bore high prices.

On Saturday the 3d instant, the foundation of a new School for the Charterhouse was laid, in the presence of Dr. Ramsden, Dr. Raine, the Assistant Masters, and the principal part of the Scholars. The building is to be on a very improved scale. It will be considerably larger than the present school, and will, in other respects, be much more convenient. The dimensions are 70 feet long, and 35 feet wide. On the right hand corner of the building were deposited, in a glass tube, on a roll of parchment, the names of the present Governors, Masters, and Scholars, attending the Institution.—We understand that the Governors of Christ's Hospital have it in contemplation to rebuild one of the wings of that ancient edifice in the course of the next year.

The following is a copy of General Orders, issued by the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces at Martinico, relative to the late mutiny of the 8th West-India Regiment at Dominica:

“Adjutant General's Office, Fort Royal, Martinico, 27th April, 1802.

GENERAL ORDERS.

“The Commander in Chief has been under the necessity of performing a painful duty, that of ordering the execution of several mutineers of the 8th West-India Regiment.

“This unfortunate event will not induce him in the smallest degree to suspect the fidelity of the other West-India Regiments; he will not confound the innocent with the guilty, and he sincerely hopes that no person will be so unjust as to do so.

“This mutiny is to him no cause of apprehension that other Regiments will follow the example—he, on the contrary, believes that the soldiers of the West-India Regiment will, as well as those of other Regiments, consider with abhorrence the cruel murders committed by some of the 8th West-India Regiment.

“The 1st West-India Regiment is in Fort Edward, and the other troops in the town of Fort Royal, where the Commander in Chief resides, as are detachments from the 4th and 10th West-India Regiments; these three corps furnish the guard on his quarters; he does not intend to make any alteration, but will continue surrounded and guarded by these troops,

with the most entire confidence in their fidelity and good conduct.

"Should a change of circumstances occasion his again going on service in this country, he will take under his command as many West-India Regiments as the nature of the service will admit. It has been said that a report was spread amongst the soldiers of the 8th West-India Regiment, that they were to be sold as slaves:—if any such report has been circulated in the 8th or any other West-India Regiment, by evil-minded persons, the Commander in Chief assures the soldiers of those Regiments, that the report is entirely without foundation, no such thing either will or can happen. But his Excellency does not mean to extend this assurance to mutineers and murderers. He will protect and encourage such men of the 8th West-India Regiment as shall appear not to have joined in the mutiny.

"This order to be read at least three times to every West-India Regiment—the Officers of those Regiments will use their utmost endeavours to make the men understand the purport of it.

"The Commander in Chief is highly sensible of the merit of the prompt and effectual measures adopted by Brigadier-General Johnstone to suppress the late mutiny.

"The very favourable report made by Brigadier-General Johnston, of the good conduct, zeal, and spirit of the Officers and Soldiers who acted under his orders, afforded the Commander in Chief much satisfaction.

(Signed)

"J. Thomas, D. A. G."

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The attention of this country is totally occupied with the elections, several of which are carrying on with great warmth. An accurate account of the contests, and the result, will be finally published in the Register; but, in the mean time, we cannot forbear to express our deep regret, that any body of persons, calling themselves Englishmen, should have been so detestably base as to prefer Messrs. Fellowes and William Smith, to Messrs. Windham and Frere. This triumph of whiggism was most gratefully received at Mr. Fox's dinner, whither it was brought express from Norwich on the evening of the 6th of July. Mr. Fox, upon receiving the intelligence, communicated it to the company (amongst whom were Lord John Townsend and Lord William Russel), with the exultation naturally to be expected from the friend of Fitzgerald and O'Connor, and the communication, produced an effect proportioned to the malignity and cowardice of the convives, and to the merits of the man, whom they honour by their hatred and their fear*. It is said, that Mr. Windham

The following is the account given of this scene in the Morning Chronicle.

The most important circumstance during the

means to offer himself for the county of Norfolk. We are not certain of this; but we mention it for the purpose of taking an opportunity to exhort all those of Mr. Windham's friends, who have a vote for that county, to ascertain the fact without delay.

The test proposed at the city election, and subscribed by some of the candidates, is something new in the annals of democracy. We have often heard of the doctrine, that members of parliament ought to act under the instructions of their constituents; but we never before heard of their entering into a written contract so to do. It is, however, pleasing to observe, that the sense of the livery is very different from that of the common hall; for there is every appearance, that three out of four of the members who will be returned, are those who refused to sign this unconstitutional, this foolish, this degrading test.

The partial change which has taken place in the ministry, is of no other importance, than as it is a proof that Messrs. Pitt and Dundas have no intention to resume their places, for some time at least. Lord Castlereagh is a nobleman whom no one can be sorry to see in office. His principles are sound, his character fair, his industry great, and his talents by no means of the inferior order. He will certainly act, in some sort, under the direction of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas; but, if he acts wisely, as we sincerely hope and believe he will, that circumstance is nothing to his disadvantage. We hope he will profit, not only from the wisdom and experience, but from the errors of Mr. Dundas.

With the new-modelling of the treasury department the nation has less reason to be satisfied. For a lord of the treasury to become secretary of the same department, had the appearance, at least, of meanness and avarice; but when we behold the same identical secretary again become a lord, we are compelled to believe, that though the

evening was the arrival of a Gentleman with the intelligence that Messrs. Smith and Fellowes, had succeeded at the Norwich election. Mr. Fox immediately on receiving the news, communicated it to the company. As might be expected this most decided and important triumph of the popular interest, excited the liveliest emotions of satisfaction.—It being suggested that Mr. Windham intends to offer himself as a candidate for the County of Norfolk, Mr. Fox followed up this intelligence by proposing the health of

"Mr. Coke and Sir Jacob Astley, and success to their election for the County of Norfolk."

former place was thought fit for the man, the man was found unfit for the place. Such chopping and changing backward and forward, down and up, and up and down, naturally creates the idea of accommodation and jobbing, and weakens the respect which the people ought to have reason to entertain for the servants of his Majesty.

Respecting foreign affairs, we have only room briefly to notice some of the more prominent circumstances. In the Register, vol. I. p. 253, we stated, that an armament, under the command of General Bernadotte, was, in the month of March last, preparing to sail for New Orleans. This armament is now ready. It consists of seven thousand French troops, and the native Indians, whom Buonaparté has, for some time past, retained in his pay. It is said, at Paris, that a great number of the blacks of St. Domingo will be sent to join Bernadotte, and this we think a measure well calculated to promote the objects which France has in view. To be in readiness to convey the army to Louisiana was, doubtless, one of the reasons why Villaret returned with part of his ships. We imagine, that, for the present, the Havana will be the grand rendezvous for the allied fleet, (French, Spanish, and Dutch); New Orleans and St. Domingo will be the stations for the army; and, when all is well prepared, we shall begin to taste of the "blessings of peace." Not, however, in a greater degree than we deserve. Losses of no common magnitude, lashes of no common severity, can sufficiently reward the people of this country for their base approbation of the treaty of Amiens.

Piedmont, which has never been formally joined to France under the name of department, is, nevertheless, enumerated, *sans cérémonie*, amongst the *military divisions* of that amicable and harmless republic, of which divisions it forms the 27th, and its quota of troops has just been fixed at 2,000. Well may the King of Sardinia resign his crown and retire to a convent!

The Maltese have not yet raised, nor have they begun to raise, that famous body of troops which, by our wise statesmen, are intended to preserve the independence of the island. That the King of Naples will risk the safety of his states, merely for the love which he bears to the Addingtons and the Hawkesburys, can hardly be supposed; and, if he refuses to continue a garrison at Malta, the task will naturally devolve upon the guaranteeing powers, of which France is

happily at the head. She will have both the means and the will to yield this new-fledged state an efficient protection; and, as to the consequences, they cannot be more fatal to us than many other of those which will result from the treaty of peace.

Accounts from Martinico of the 24th of May, represent the restoration of order in Guadaloupe as a work of difficulty, and requiring long time. They speak of an endless war in the woods, and of the total destruction of the plantations. We do not altogether discredit these accounts; but we cannot but recollect, that we received similar accounts from Saint Domingo.

The orders of the Commander in Chief at Martinico, respecting the West-India, or Negro regiments (see p. 24.) discover a considerable degree of timidity with respect to those sooty savages. Miserable is the lot of a commander, when he is compelled to flatter his men, particularly when those men are of such a description.

In North Carolina the Negroes have, it seems, attempted another insurrection. The consequence has been, whipping, cropping, banishing, and hanging. To the justice of these punishments, considering them applicable to the crime of insurrection in the abstract, we have nothing to object; but, that Negroes ought to be so punished for attempting to extricate themselves from slavery, in a country where the very first article of the Constitution declares, that "all men are born equal and free, and that they have certain *unalienable* rights, amongst which is *liberty*," is a position which we leave to be made out by some member of the Whig Club, some able advocate of representative government and written constitutions. Let it not, however, for a moment, be understood, that we wish to cast any blame on the judiciary of North Carolina, for the judgments it has passed on these sable insurgents. If the Constitution consists of impracticable nonsense, the people are not, for that reason, to lose their property and their lives for fear of infringing it. The fact is, a *written Constitution* makes a very pretty pamphlet, and, sometimes, very profitable to the bookseller who publishes it; and this appears to us to be the only good it ever can produce. When, indeed, the amiable youths, whom Messrs. Thornton and Wilberforce are educating in their academy at Clapham, have brought their studies to maturity, they may probably be able to draw up a Constitution that shall provide for the liberty and equal-

lity of all nations and of all colours; but, for white men to amuse themselves with writing Constitutions, appears to us to be, not only a shameful waste of time, but a most scandalous libel on their species.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Abbé Gregoire* has arrived in this country, and has been received, with great honour by Sir Joseph Banks, who, together with the Secretary of the Royal Society, have conducted him to the British Museum and elsewhere. This *Gregoire* was a Member of the Regicide Convention, and, being absent from Paris at the time his Sovereign was arraigned and tried, he sent a written notification to the President of the Convention, that he voted for the death of the king! It must be known that he was, or professed to be, a Roman Catholic clergyman; and it should be remembered, that he was the first man to vote for the pillage and destruction of that church, the members of which had confided their rights to his protection, by choosing him one of their representatives in the States General. It is notorious, that, since that epoch, he has openly vilified and blasphemed, not only the Roman Catholic, but the Christian religion and its founder. We should be glad to know whether it be the *politics* or the *religion* of *Gregoire*, that Sir Joseph Banks most admires.—*Volney*, too, the notorious *Volney*, the sworn enemy of England and of Christianity, is in England; and of two other Frenchmen, who have lately received no small degree of public patronage and applause, one was a purveyor to Robespierre's guillotine, and his brother *savant*, was the man who actually carried the head of the Princess de Lamballe on a pike!—Such are the persons, who are encouraged by some, at least, of the *great* and the *rich* of this country, while hundreds of the French emigrant loyalists are dying by inches for want of a sufficiency of food! Can such a country escape destruction? Ought such a country to escape destruction? Let it not be said, that the nation is not to blame. The nation is to blame. It is to blame for its *silence* on these topics. If there were any public virtue left, it would discover itself in a general abhorrence of these things.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of the 3d and 6th July, 1802.

Whitehall, July 2.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Smyth, Esq. Master and Worker of the Mint.

Whitehall, July 3.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Charles Small Pybus, Esq. George Thynne, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne,) Nathaniel Bond, and John Hiley Addington, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Whitehall, July 3.—The King has been pleased to present the Reverend James Hook, Clerk, Master of Arts, to the Rectory of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln, void

by the Cession of the Reverend John Marshall, Clerk, the last incumbent.

Downing Street, July 5.—The King has been pleased to appoint Francis Drake, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine.

Whitehall, July 6.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, to be Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the room of John Sargent, Esq.

Whitehall, July 6.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) his Grace William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, (commonly called Lord Hawkesbury,) the Right Hon. Robert Baron Hobart, and the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Pelham, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; his Grace James Duke of Montrose, Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle; the Right Hon. Sylvester Baron Glenbervie, (of that part of his Majesty's United Kingdom, called Ireland); the Right Hon. William Dundas; the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; the Right Hon. Charles John Baron Arden, (of that part of his Majesty's United Kingdom, called Ireland); and Edward Golding, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance Office, July 2, 1802.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Darby Joseph, Gentleman Cadet, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. Rollo, promoted. Dated July 1.

Loring William, Gentleman Cadet, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H. Bates, promoted. Dated, July 1.

Commissions signed by the Deputy Lieutenants, for the County of Northumberland.

Burrell William, Esq. to be a Deputy Lieutenant. Dated, June 1.

Jobling Robert, Esq. to be a Deputy Lieutenant. Dated, June 1.

Reay Henry Ulrick, to be a Deputy Lieutenant. Dated, June 1.

BANKRUPTS.

Ball George, of the Borough of Launceston, Cornwall, dealer in spirits.

Bowen Joseph, of Swansea, mariner.

Braint Joseph, late of Monkgate, Yorkshire, butter and bean-factor.

Brewer Edward, of Crichdale, Wiltshire, money scrivener.

Campbell Matthew, and Teasdale William, of Manchester, grocers.

Coulthard Ann, of Orchard-house, Cumberland, inn-keeper.

Dancaster John, of New Arlesford, Southampton, grocer.

Daffin Michael and Duffin Henry, of Stuartford upon Avon, linen drapers.

Freeman John, of Fleet street, London, hat manufacturer.

Furniss Mark, White John, and Styling Robert, of Sheffield, silver-platers.
 Halfhide James, the elder; Halfhide James, the younger, and Halfhide Edward, of Merton, Surrey, callico-printers.
 Lloyd Henry, late of Kingston, Herefordshire, baker.
 Stainbank Christopher, of Old Bond street, Piccadilly, print-seller.
 Turner John, of Kingston upon Thames, malster.
 Wilson Bingley, of Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, lime-burner.

BIRTHS.

Baker, Colonel, Lady of, on Tuesday the 29th ult. at Champion, Isle of Wight, of a daughter.
 Curry, W. W. Esq. Captain of the 3d King's own Dragoons, Lady of, on the 11th ult. at Dumfries, of a son, who lived only a short time.
 Ellis, Hon. Mrs. Charles, on Saturday the 3d instant, at Clare Mount, Surrey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Barclay, Sir Robert, Bart. to Madame de Cronstedt, on Sunday, June the 20th, at Hamburgh.
 Crichton, Rev. James, Minister of Wamphray, Scotland, to Miss Anna McMillan, on Monday se'n-night.
 Gordon, Lieutenant Frederick, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Eliza Murdock, on Monday last, at Everton, Nottinghamshire.
 Groat, Dr Robert, of Kirkwall, to Miss Jean Traill, on the 12th ult. at Papay, Westray, Orkney.
 Groves, Major George, of the 28th Regiment, to Miss Alethea Blackstone, on Saturday last, at Winchester.
 Marrie, Lieutenant, of the Royal Marines, to Miss F. Wenyeve, on Tuesday se'n-night.
 McLauchlan, Rev. James, Minister of the Gallic Chapel at Edinburgh, to Miss Lilius Frazer, on the 18th inst. at Kirkhill, Scotland.
 Simpkinson, Rev. James, Rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, to Miss Vaux.
 Stuart, Hon. Lord Henry, third son of the Marquis of Bute, to the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the late Earl of Grandison, on Thursday last, at the Countess of Lincoln's.
 Sydenham, Rev. H. I. to Miss Abingdon, on Wednesday last, at Cobham, Surrey.
 Tucker, Captain, to Miss Ann Mulcaster, at Dodington.

DEATHS.

Brandling, Charles, Esq. of Gosforth, late Member of Parliament for Newcastle, on the 29th ult. at his house in Newcastle.
 Elliot, Robert, Esq. M. D. of Edinburgh, on the 7th of April, at Bilboa, in Spain.
 Kemblecan, William, Esq. F. A. S. on Wednesday last, at his house at Clapham.
 Glasse, Miss, daughter of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, on Wednesday morning, at the Rectory-house, Wanstead.
 Hutchison, Mr. David, late Sheriff-Substitute of Renfrewshire, on the 20th inst. at Edinburgh.
 Monsell, William, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, at Manchester.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	190	190½
3 per Cent Red. Ann.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
3 per Cent Consols..	—	—	73½	74	74½	74½
4 per Cent Consols..	90½	89½	90½	90½	90½	90½
5 per Cent Ann.....	—	—	102½	102½	101½	101½
Bank Long Ann.....	21	21	21½	21½	21½	21½
D ^o Short 1778 & 1779	—	—	—	—	5	—
Imp. 3 per Cent.....	72½	72½	—	73½	72½	73
D ^o Ann.....	—	—	12½	—	12½	12½
5 per Cent 1797....	105½	105	105½	105	105½	105½
Omnium	½ pr	1 pr	par.	½ pr	par.	½ pr
India Stock.....	—	—	213½	—	—	213½
D ^o Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Sea Stock....	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o Old Ann.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o New.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. 1751....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Navy Bills....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer d ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish 5 per Cent....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Debentures....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lottery Tickets....	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 55 f. c.

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

AMSTER. C.F. 10 10½ us.	LEGHORN	51½
D ^o , at sight 10 13	NAPLES.....	44
ROTTERDAM.. 10 17½ us.	GENOA	47½
HAMBURGH.. 33 2 2½ us.	VENICE, 50 livres piccolo	effective per £. ster.
ALTONA 33 3 2½ us.	LISBON.....	67½
PARIS 1 day 23 17	Oporto.....	67½
PARIS.... 2 us. 24 2 liv.	DUBLIN.....	12½
BOURDEAUX, 24 3	BILBOA.....	36 D ^o
CADIZ 33½ in paper	PALERMO	—
DITTO 85½ a 36 eff.	AGIO, bank on Hol. p.	—
MADRID .. 33½ in paper		—
DITTO 36½ effective		—

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

	s.	s.		l.	s.
Eng. Wheat per q.	58	to 74	Hops per cwt...	85	to 100
Foreign.....	00	.. 00	Hay per load ..	60	.. 140
Rye.....	31	.. 35	Beef, per stone....	4s.	4d.
Barley.....	28	.. 32	to	5s.	6d.
Malt.....	45	.. 52	Mutton	5s.	od. to 6s. 6d.
Oats.....	13	.. 22	Veal	4s.	od. to 5s. 6d.
Pease (white)....	35	.. 37	Pork....	5s.	6d. to 6s. 6d.
Beans (horse)....	30	.. 33	Tallow	3s.	8d.
Flour per sack ..	50	.. 55	Average of Sugar		
Seconds.....	45	.. 50	per cwt.	37s.	4d.
Coals per chal...	35	.. 40	Salt, per Bushel..	14s.	6d.
Bread Ten Pence the Quartern Loaf.					

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER, near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of July, 1802.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Winds.		Barometer.		Thermo-	
			M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
1		Rain Wi.	sw	sw	29,27	29,27	55	61
2		Showery.	sw	sw	29,24	29,23	58,5	58
3		Squally.	w	w	29,5	29,55	55	57
4		Fair.	w	w	29,81	29,79	56	62
5		Fair Rain	w	w	29,0	29,9	62	63
6		Fair Rain	sw	sw	29,8	29,75	59	61
7		Fair.	nw	nw	29,9	29,9	65	70

● New Moon. ☾ 1st. Quar. ○ F. Moon. ☽ last Quar.

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